

The Sun.

AND NEW YORK PRICES.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1917.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

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| DAILY, Per Month | \$4.00 |
| DAILY, Per Year | \$48.00 |
| SUNDAY, Per Month | 60c |
| SUNDAY, Per Year | \$7.20 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month | 50c |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year | \$60.00 |

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|-----------------------------|-------|
| DAILY, Per Month | 1.00 |
| DAILY, Per Year | 12.00 |
| SUNDAY, Per Month | 25c |
| SUNDAY, Per Year | 3.00 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month | 1.25 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year | 15.00 |

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, 50c.

THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$6.00.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street; Vice President, Edwin W. Wardman, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, R. H. Tillinghast, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-41 Fleet street. Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue de Valenciennes. Washington office, Munsey Building, 1500 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 200. New York office, 150 Nassau street.

Telephone, BEEKMAN 2200.

Strategy or Senile Debility?

It is evident that Mr. MURPHY is playing the game of "em out and let 'em show their paces." Periodically there emerges from the Tammany shadows some individual, obscure or otherwise, who is stamped by the censor in Fourteenth street as fit for publication. His age, calling, ancestry and sometimes his previous condition of political servitude are detailed. The game hurts nobody. It is merely a political way of marking time.

In other Mayorality years the Tammany nominee has been sensed months before his nomination. Always there has been some one man, in or close to the Hall, who has risen above the little group of serious aspirants. Most of them have been popular with the rank and file. GRANT had been an Alderman before his first nomination for Mayor, and Sheriff before his second and successful campaign. GILROY held four public offices before he ran for Mayor. VAN WYCK was a Judge, but was more reverently regarded among the faithful as the Porch of the beefsteak parties. McCLELLAN had shown ability as a vote getter, being elected President of the Board of Aldermen and Representative in Congress. The nominations of these men were known months beforehand. Even the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT MCGILL looked like a live one for a considerable period before the debacle. There had been concentration.

This year only one name apparently attractive to the Tammany voters has appeared, and this name Mr. MURPHY seems pleased to cover up with a fantastic parade of unknowns and impossibilities. Perhaps books on strategy lie open in the library at Good Ground. Do these suggested candidates constitute a curtain of fire behind which AL SMITH is to rush the Mitchell trenches at the last minute? If so, that young general may tremble for fear of his own barrage. It is more likely, however, that the manoeuvre is only a sign that Tammany cannot concentrate—and that is a symptom of senile debility.

Amazing Results Accomplished by Corn's Proper Use.

A 3,000,000,000 bushel corn crop seems assured; a crop largely in excess of that which might be a recent estimate. Authorities do not agree as to the amount of corn our people consume in the many forms and conditions in which the grain reaches the dinner table; the highest estimate we have seen is 3 per cent, but other authorities estimate as low as 1 per cent of the crop.

Americans do not like corn as food. The frontiersman abandons his corn pone as soon as any other bread grain is available and within his means. It is true that we do as a people voluntarily consume green corn buttered and spiced, hominy disguised with cream and sugar, corn bread, largely made of rich cream, butter and eggs; but in all its shapes, in all its appetizing disguises, of which our correspondents have been writing us many interesting particulars, we leave corn, practically untouched as a food, to its usual purpose, feed.

When and where corn is plentiful there is an abundance of beef, milk, butter, cheese, of pork in its many palatable forms—ham, bacon, sausages—chickens and eggs. These are the chief of the nourishing and toothsome substances which make good the tables of the well fed. We hear of a farm of 8,000 acres of corn, of which not a bushel is shipped except in the shape of fat pigs; of vast ranches where thousands of cattle are corn fed for beef; of thousands of California acres crowded with chickens, corn fed largely; yet impressive as these figures they do not tell the whole tale.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the great breadth and depth of our corn growing region who may raise other crops also raise enough corn to feed a few cattle, a few pigs, a barnyard of chickens, and it is their products of beef, pork, poultry, milk, cheese, butter, eggs which most increase the mighty store of food produced from corn.

Though not a single slice of corn bread, an ear of green corn, a saucer of hominy were eaten throughout the country, no abatement of food economy would therefore result. It may be that the experts could prove that every bushel of corn diverted from its proper use as feed for stock is an economical loss.

Three billion one hundred and sev-

enty-five million bushels of corn will be harvested this year in this country if present estimates are fulfilled. Substantially all of this will be converted into the animal foods most desired by our people. If this almost unimaginable store of food be well handled as to transportation and distribution by administrators having well in mind first our home and our army's needs, the year should be marked by no increased hardships caused by high food prices.

Germany's Gold and Credit.

The grave significance of the German search for gold and quest for credit is scarcely revealed in the brief paragraphs concerning it which are cabled day by day.

That the Government has called for all the gold ornaments of the people is passed over as a curious illustration of German thoroughness. That the response has been barely one-fifth of the amount expected having been contributed—is noted but little understood.

Yet nothing, perhaps not even the steady succession of military defeats on the western front, shows more clearly the desperation of Germany's state today than the occasional obscure despatches about her shrinking supply of gold.

Germany has long been a heavy buyer of supplies in all the markets of the world left open to her. With what did she buy? With credit, so long as nations friendly to her retained belief in her ultimate success. But as that belief lost its hold she was obliged to pay in gold. It is believed that this has long been her position, and that her gold supply, the second in point of size in the world at the opening of the war, has been depleted to the danger point. Once it is exhausted Germany will be barred from all foreign markets and her collapse will be swift.

If increase in the gold supply is impossible, extension of credits in the countries with which Germany desires to trade is the next recourse. The chief commercial nations are at war with her, but she has still a hold on her neighbors like Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Obviously the desire to lend is not general. The general attitude of neutrals is shown by the method used to coerce Switzerland into a heavy loan by the threat that if the mountain republic refuses Germany will refuse to furnish coal to her. A like demand has been made upon Sweden.

With her gold reserve exhausted and with her credit debt Germany would be as helpless as any other bankrupt. She could pay her soldiers with paper and placate her people with bonds, but not a pound of food or of munitions of war from beyond her borders could be had on such terms.

A Necessary Military Law.

It is apparent that the discouraging records of the first two days sessions of the exemption boards in New York city are not to be continued. Seemingly the men with good grounds for exemption preferred to put their fortune to the test early and have it determined. Had the resulting record stood as the average for our whole draft we should have obtained from our 9,500,000 men registered an army of less than a million.

The later records and the returns from districts outside New York show that the proportion of men accepted will be four or five times as great as that.

Even the present reports probably indicate a greater proportion of exemptions than the final results will show. The ratio will be cut down when the returns come in from the country districts, where men are more physically fit, where the foreign element is less numerous and where there has been no systematic agitation against the draft. Moreover, it records all exemptions claimed. The exemptions allowed will be quite a different matter. As exemption boards and medical examiners become better acquainted with the ways and the wiles of the slackers the path to freedom from national responsibilities will be made more difficult.

The situation is not to be thought menacing. It will be corrected by the authorities, who have only to tighten up the loose places and let down somewhat on the rigidity of the physical examinations to obtain the men needed for the future.

Congress must take up again the subject of universal military training and service on which it was engaged when war came upon us. The selective draft, an emergency measure, comes far from being the same thing. It is purely temporary in its operation. When this first draft of 9,500,000 shall be exhausted—perhaps producing an army of less than 2,000,000—the nation will be where it was before so far as providing for further military forces is concerned. Another law and another period, like the present, of painful and unsatisfactory selection from a mass of ill informed and ignorantly apprehensive recruits will follow.

This law makes no provision for the enlistment of men reaching the age of 21 after June 5 last. It should have decreed that they should be called for examination in semi-annual or at most annual classes. But this failure of the law may be made the reason for a most effective remodeling of our military system.

Congress should order that on January 1, 1918, all men of 21 who attained that age after the date set for the selective draft should be called to the colors for instruction. Suitable provision for discharge because of physical disability and for exemp-

tions should be provided. Of the latter there would be few, for comparatively few youths of that age have incurred responsibilities for others. The call would bring about 500,000 new men to the colors, and by making the law permanent and the calls semi-annual, a like number would be added to the armed forces of the nation every six months. The conditions under which these men should pass from instruction camps to active service should be prescribed in the law. If the present war were to end within eighteen months none would be so called. But nevertheless there would be a steady stream of young men into the instruction camps to be taught the duties of a soldier and a patriot and to serve for a year or more, according to the terms fixed by the statute.

Thus in two or three years we should have universal training established with the minimum of friction. The emergency of the present war would be the occasion for its establishment, and its advantages, we firmly believe, would be so convincing that it would never be abandoned.

A New Slav State.

The plans for a Jugo-Slav state, the Serb irredentist's dream of a union of the South Slav people of Austria-Hungary, the Serbs of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro, have now on account of the war taken on a more definite form than ever before. The differences between the branches of the race have been settled in a six weeks conference at Corfu, and a scheme of confederation formulated.

At this conference there were present representatives of the Croats, Slavones, Bosniaks and Herzegovinians from Austro-Hungarian provinces. Their president, Dr. ARON TRUMBILICH, signed an agreement with the Serbian Premier, M. PAVICIC, the principal provision of which was that these people should constitute an independent state, a democratic parliamentary monarchy under the Karageorgievitch dynasty. The new state would have a population of 12,000,000. According to the agreement it is to constitute "a powerful bulwark" against German aggression and to be "the inseparable ally of all civilized states."

The Serb people have fared badly under Austrian and Magyar rule. While numerically the strongest people under both of these governments, they have been practically without representation. These governments have endeavored to prevent the Serbs from uniting by keeping alive some of their racial prejudices and by splitting them up into units that would take away their power. They are divided into eleven provincial administrations and into thirteen legislative bodies. The Magyars made Agram a centre from which they long conducted a propaganda for intensifying a difference between the Croats and Serbs over religion and language that originated with the split between the Eastern and Western churches.

The government of subject races by Austria-Hungary has been shown at its worst in the rule of the South Slavs. This has been all the more remarkable in that no people, had they been fairly treated, would have been more valuable to the state. The charge made as one of the reasons for the chastisement of Serbia that she was inciting the Jugo-Slavs to rebellion against the Austro-Hungarian rule was unjust. The agitation came not from Serbia but from the Jugo-Slavs themselves.

That the Jugo-Slavs should demand an independent state of their own after these years of subjection by Austria is natural. They have evidently laid a broad foundation of democracy. They have apportioned the representation in their Diet upon a basis of population among the Orthodox and Catholic, Mohammedan and Jew. They have settled their language question by recognizing equally the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. The new state promises freedom of religion, the equality of citizens and universal suffrage by secret ballot. This state, that lays its foundation upon the triumph of democracy and the rights of all peoples to dispose of themselves, has had so long a spiritual existence that the question of its physical existence is not likely to be overlooked in the new order that must come with the readjustment after the war.

Three Extinguished Firebrands.

That is an interesting story that at a Potsdam conference just prior to the outbreak of war the Kaiser was desirous of accepting Sir EDWARD GREY's offer of mediation, but was dissuaded when "MOLTKE, FALKENHAYN and TIRPITZ threw their swords on the table and offered their resignations."

It is made doubly interesting by the late fate of the three firebrands who demanded war, got it and disgrace with it. Not one of them is now in the office he occupied at the time they delivered their message to their Emperor.

MOLTKE went down with the failure of the Paris drive. As Chief of Staff he was held by the Emperor responsible for that fatal disaster which cost Germany the war. The laurels his uncle won in 1871 withered on his brow and he died in obscurity and disgrace.

FALKENHAYN succeeded him as Chief of Staff, but fell because of disasters in Galicia for which the Kaiser, whom he had once coerced, held him responsible. Driven from his high estate he spent long months in obscure retirement. Only within the last few weeks has he been restored to a very subordinate command.

And Von TIRPITZ. He clung long to the control of the navy, but the demand for greater fightfulness even he had dreamed of finally cast-

him out of the post his own efforts had made what it is to-day. Did the Kaiser when he required or accepted the resignations of these war lords think of that dramatic scene in the Potsdam palace wharf, with swords clattering on the table top, they forced him into a war which has ruined the German nation, cost them their positions, power and prestige, and may yet cost WILLIAM II, the Imperial throne that the genius of BISMARCK set up for him?

Captain PERIUS, the naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, acknowledges that England has control of the sea, thus disproving the theory that no Prussian can acknowledge the truth.

With bare hands slays mad cougar—Newspaper headline.

Enough to madden any cougar.

The ghost of his former partner has revealed to OREN WAUNG of Roseburg, Ore., the hiding place of a store of gold. This spirit is a more useful visitor from the beyond than most of those which engage the attention of more pretentious researchers.

When it is reported from remote and thinly settled centres of civilization that "anti-draft mobs" have been formed it is safe to believe that one or two loose tongued fellows have talked not wisely but too much.

The Tribune tells its readers that the American bluejackets now in European waters make their own cigarettes because of a rule, not very old, prohibiting the sale of made cigarettes in United States naval canteens. The rule does not forbid the sale of cigarette tobacco and papers, of which a plentiful supply is always carried in the canteen. But there is no objection to the men buying made cigarettes ashore. We hope that the necessity of conserving cargo space in transports explains this apparently unreasonable regulation, but when we think of JOSEPHUS we are troubled with doubts.

Mr. TAPP says that Venezuela had acted as Germany did the United States would have punished her at once—Newspaper headline.

But Venezuela could not act as Germany has. Venezuela is a civilized country.

The author of a book on "Progress and Prosperity" has just died leaving an estate insufficient to pay his debts. The principal difficulty encountered by literary speculators on the methods of accumulating fortunes is to apply their principles to the practical and puzzling affairs of life.

The Industrial Workers of the World who have been arrested in Chicago for conspiracy to stir up disorder in the shops of a company making sanitary appliances for the army will probably offer in their defence the plea that sanitary appliances should be abolished. One of the grave counts in the Industrial Workers' indictment of the world is that society as it is now organized tries to keep clean.

Representative FRED A. BUTTICK of Illinois, who has been accused of forcing German sympathies by Representative HERMAN, asserts that Mr. HERMAN is a "fat, white vested jellyfish." Still, even a fat, white vested jellyfish is more respectable than a pro-Prussian American citizen.

PARADE ON SATURDAY.

That Would Give Soldiers' Relatives a Better Chance to See Them.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There are thousands of patriotic Americans who have relatives going to the front to fight for American ideals and institutions. They would like to see the parade and give the soldier boys a sendoff, but if the date is made for Thursday thousands cannot leave their business to attend this great parade.

Will you please use your influence to change the date to Saturday afternoon? That being a half holiday, all who desire can have an opportunity to witness the departure of the American troops to the front.

NEW YORK, August 4. S. G. CARLE.

Slouch Wouldn't Return Empty Handed.

Rural Policemen's Patrols went out in the Mallory section and failing to locate the negroes for which he went in search he resolved not to return empty handed, so he caught a large rattlesnake and snake and let it die.

The Sick Man Speaks.

The report that General Falkenhayn, because of ill health, had gone to Turkey to succeed Field Marshal von der Goltz as commander and military adviser has been confirmed by the news from the front.

I'm changing doctors once again; at least, they tell me so. I'll have some new prescriptions coughed in words I do not know. I'll have to take a nip, I suppose. I think a treatment's over, and so, 'tis but begun.

They call me Sick Man; Allah knows the term is not a sham. And likewise Allah only knows how awful sick I am. But patient is as patient does, so say I through my pain: "Farewell, dear Doctor von der Goltz! Farewell, dear Doctor Falkenhayn!"

When ordinary folks are sick, they choose their own M. D.'s. They call the one they want to come; alas, not so with me. When ordinary folks are sick, they sometimes say: "Oh, well, I'll do without a doctor." Is that so here? Yes—not! I cannot but pain my own, my aches are mortified aye. My doctors never wait for me to make an office call. I'm first upon their morning list, and there I shall remain, a large rattlesnake and snake and let it die.

"Farewell, dear Doctor von der Goltz! Farewell, dear Doctor Falkenhayn!"

LUCE AND HIS BOYS.

The Great Experiment of Which the Late Rear Admiral Was Sponsor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It seems to me that the newspaper obituaries of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, who died last week at the age of 80 years, all failed to emphasize the salient feature of his career as a naval officer, viz., the establishment of the apprentice training system in the navy.

To every living officer of the navy graduated before 1890 the name of Stephen B. Luce instantly brings to mind the experiment made by the Navy Department with the purpose to train boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years to be man-of-war-men and to the elite enlisted corps of the service. If my memory serves well the idea was broached by Captain Luce about 1879, and the system was inaugurated under Secretary Chandler of the Arthur Administration in late 1881 or 1882.

Commodore Luce was in entire charge of the experiment. At that time the whole enlisted force of the navy numbered about 7,000 men and 3,000 officers. Of the 7,000 men at least half were foreign born seamen, Norwegians and Danes predominating. Officers of that time recognised full well the evil of this condition, yet it was nearly impossible to get competent American seamen for the navy. So when Commodore Luce (a little later he was promoted to Commodore) proposed to enlist boys as apprentices and produce a new American stock for the navy the scheme was accepted with enthusiasm.

I well recall the advertisement printed in small type, nonpareil, in many daily newspapers of the early '90s, usually in the most obscure corner of the classified page. These advertisements ran about this way:

Wanted—Boys for the navy, ages 14 to 18 years. To serve until 21. Good food, education, and see foreign countries. Address Capt. J. H. O'Leary, U. S. N. Minnesota, West coast—third street, New York.

This was rather sensational advertising for the navy in those days. The little advertisement found its way into many homes of the West and into many college preparatory schools. Those were the days when boys were still reading Captain Marryat's books, of which the public knew almost nothing about our navy. Rarely was a new paper item printed about the service or any ship or officer. Truly the navy was unknown to American boys.

So they came from the West and South to New York and Philadelphia, and to England farmers' sons went to Boston to join the navy. Of course boys of these three cities were especially interested and flocked on board the Minnesota, the Independence and the Wabash, three receiving ships. Eager, adventurous lads, most of them accompanied by their parents or guardians, and some with no one, declaring that such a chance to see the world and the department winches was beyond assigned some officer, usually the chaplain, to adopt the boy and "consent" to have him apprenticed.

Indeed, they were well picked, those boys. I recall a day aboard the old Minnesota in the Hudson River at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street in 1892 when four boys were presented themselves for enlistment and only two were accepted. It happened that these two had both run away from a college preparatory school in the West and were "adopted" by the chaplain.

They were shipped as "third class boys." After strenuous training lasting from three to seven years they were promoted or "rated" successively "second class," "first class," "ordinary seaman second class," "ordinary seaman apprentice," "landman apprentice." There was much excitement when a new rate "seaman gunner" was made for them, opening the way upward to a warrant. They paid a first class boy was \$9 a month. The pay of second class was \$24 a month. And they were taught thoroughly—I am tempted to say taught with a vengeance—to hand, reef and steer, to man great guns and handle small arms, including the cutlass, and all sorts of signalling and small boat seamanship.

But when are they now, those lads of old fashioned American breeding who entered the naval service with intent to make it their life work? Perhaps there were 3,000 of them at one time in the service. I doubt if 100 are still serving. The experiment failed, chiefly because Commodore Luce, with all his strong, fine without, and brave and his live vision of coming national needs, was dragged down by incompetent bureaucrats and politicians.

With the exception of life on board Commodore Luce's flagship the New Hampshire, at Newport, the service was made thoroughly unattractive to the boys by the fact that they were on the seagoing training trips. On the square rigged sloop Jamestown, Saratoga and Portsmouth in the '90s it seemed to the boys that they were being trained to live without food. I knew well the Jamestown and later in life discussed this subject with Captain Charles V. O'Leary, who had commanded the Jamestown. He admitted that conditions in the old navy, especially in the apprentice training squadron, were little short of horrible. He was helpless. Probably Commodore Luce was helpless, for in those days no officer had yet begun to appeal directly to the American public over the heads of the political bureaucrats, even though corruption in handling navy appropriations was blatantly commonplace.

I distinctly recall "the Commodore" in those days as he passed up and down the life line in the New Hampshire inspecting the 900 boys then on board. A slight built man—some would say a little man—with keen but kindly face, and every boy was one of his own children. He did make the New Hampshire a ship never to be forgotten by the boys; they loved it. Their disillusionment came only later, when they were drafted to the other ships.

So it must have been that Admiral Luce at the end of his life, looking back to Mexican war service and civil war service and war college and all the assignments that have been entrusted to him during the last years of his heart when he visioned in memory the lads who are still identified in the service as "Stephen B. Luce's boys."

PHILIP R. DILLON, BRACON BEACH, N. Y., AUGUST 4.

The Coolest Place.

Believe correspondence Pittsburgh Post. Yesterday, the hottest of the year, brought out the city lookers in the coolest place in town. New electric fans keep a nice breeze going through the screened windows.

In Alaska, Too.

From the Anchorage Democrat. This year, I have never seen there in the past three years, the mosquito has proved a most harassing little winged devil.

The Helpless Slacker.

Klicker—Can he hide behind a petticoat? Bocker—No, his wife wears the breeches.

After the Enemy in Oklahoma.

From the Cien Olekahoma. There is a new preacher at Bethesda. They say he sure puts it to the devil and the Mormons.

RAISING THE WIND.

How Would a One Per Cent. Tax on Bank Deposits Do?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For several years I have had in mind the following idea for Federal taxation, upon which I should like your readers' criticism.

From the weekly reports of bank clearings throughout the United States I should judge that in the banks so reporting at least \$7,000,000,000 is deposited a week, and estimating \$1,000,000,000 more to be deposited throughout the clearing house the total would be \$8,000,000,000 a week, or \$416,000,000 a year. A tax of 1 per cent. on this amount could raise more than \$4,000,000,000 in the following manner:

At the end of each month each banking institution in the country would charge each depositor's account with 1 per cent. of the amount he deposited during that month and turn it over to the Government. If necessary the banks might receive a small percentage of the returns for their trouble.

The only exception that I would make would be where a depositor is transferring money from one bank account to another.

The advantages are as follows: The tax is equitable and adjusts itself automatically to large and small depositors. It gets a tax from many a person who has means but is not hit by the income tax.

It would save the Government the cost of a very large number of the collectors, upkeep of offices, etc. It is easily and promptly collected. The burden would be lighter because so many more people would partake in it and the taxpayer would not be bothered with any form to fill out. Practically all other taxes could be eliminated.

Being collected monthly, the taxpayer would feel the levy less than one large amount collected once a year. The one objection that I can see so far is that some depositors (who would try to avoid any tax) might discontinue keeping a bank account. However, the rate is so low and the loss of banking conveniences so serious, and the fact that this tax would take the place of a large variety of other ones is so important, that this objection seems mainly theoretical.

For example, a man who deposits \$5,000 during a year would pay \$4.17 a month or \$50 a year, but he would not pay under present taxation. During such times as these, when the burden of taxation falls heavily on industry and individuals, every method should be considered.

CHARLES E. RUBIN, LAKEVILLE, CONN., AUGUST 4.

PRUSSIA'S "PEACE."

A Few Enlightening Paragraphs From History.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We constantly hear from Germany's apologists that from 1871 to August, 1914, Germany was always at peace and was the one uniformly peaceable first class Power.

From 1903 to 1907 the Herrero war in German Southwest Africa was the most bitterly contested war between whites and blacks known to the twentieth century. Five thousand German soldiers and 25,000 and 20,000 natives perished.

In 1897 Germany seized Kia-Chau because of the murder of two Catholic missionaries and rattled the sabre to such an extent that when in 1900 the Chinese Boxers began a war with the world was primarily because of Germany's acts. The German Minister to China was the foreign official against whom the Boxers first struck.

In the Boxer war of 1900 that followed, Germany, as the leader of continental Europe, sent Field Marshal von Waldersee as the international commander in chief of the expedition. He was without quarter. In 1898-1899, 1891-1892 and 1905-1906 Germany was three times at war with and finally conquered the Arabs and blacks in East Africa. Von Wissman, Karl Peters and other German commanders waged aggressive wars of conquest with the utmost ferocity. One hundred and twenty thousand natives are estimated to have fallen in the last of the three East African wars alone.

German propagandists are as ignorant of the facts of modern history as modern German statesmen are indifferent to the validity of treaties, which they describe as only scraps of paper.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4.

HENRY A. FORSTER.

DINING CAR MEALS.

A Satisfied Patron of Them Replies to a Critic.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I noticed in THE SUN a letter by Mr. Warren Hastings of Rochester under the heading "Conserving for Profit."

With reference to the service on the dining cars of the New York Central lines, Mr. Hastings evidently suffers from indigestion and is very grumpy, and probably has a fat belly mat beside him. I am in no way interested in the New York Central financially, but I travel over the road often, and I have never paid or given a tip to get a seat. I have always received polite treatment and have got a good meal at a reasonable price; for \$1 I can get a most excellent dinner or luncheon.

Mr. Hastings undoubtedly travelled in former times when we had to get off at a station and eat, sitting on a stool and gulping our food while we waited for the going to ring. In those days the prices were much lower. When we took the train from New York to Buffalo we waited twenty minutes at the station to get a seat. Now we have clean linen, good service and are moving along all the time.

The only criticism I have to offer is that the portions are entirely too large for one person and part goes to waste. I would suggest smaller portions and lower prices. I should like to blow Mr. Hastings to a good dinner for two at \$1 a plate, and possibly a cocktail on the side. I have no doubt the officers in charge of the dining car service with offices at the Grand Central would appreciate a letter from Mr. Hastings stating in what train it was he was obliged to loosen up and pay in advance for a seat.

MILROOS, AUGUST 4. FAIR PLAY.

THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF SAVING BREAD IN WAR TIME.

Not the Use of Wheat Alone, but of All Cereals, Must Be Closely Regulated to Produce the Best Effect.

According to press des